ARKANSAS

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OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS

For the Information of

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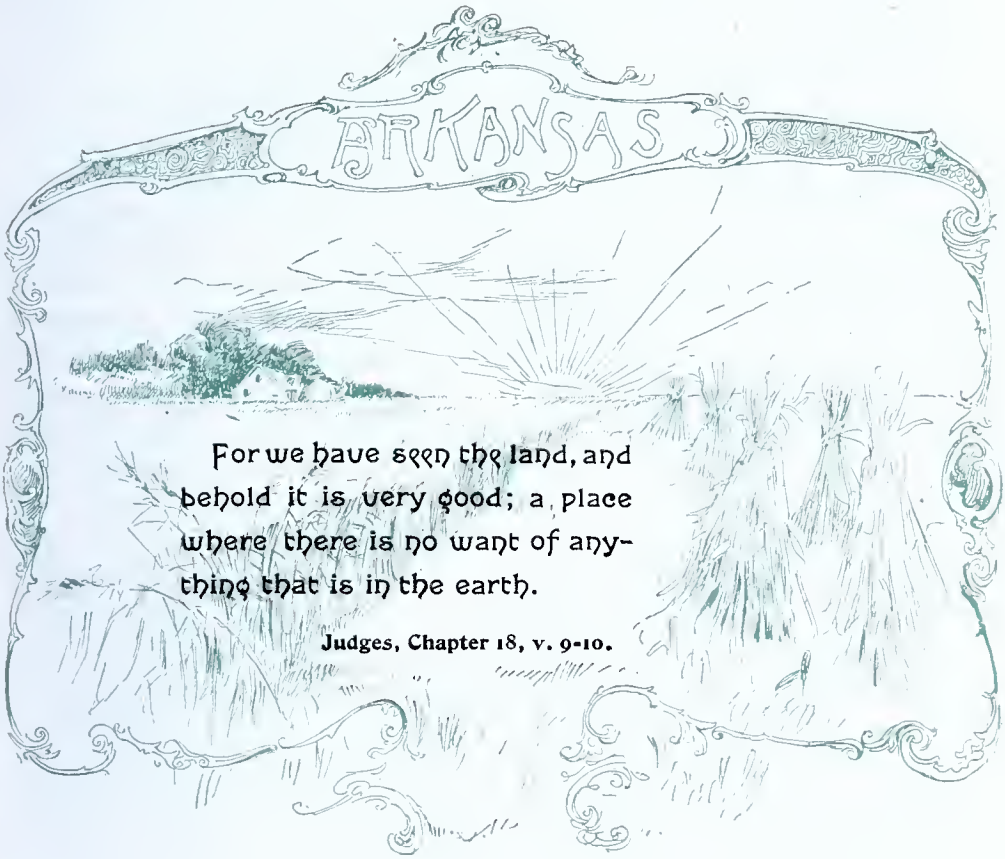


Arkansas.

Its Many Resources—Its Advantages for the Home-Seeker, Manufacturer and Capitalist.

ARKANSAS comprises an area of fifty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-eight square miles, or thirty-three million four hundred and six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. It extends through nearly three and a half degrees of latitude, and occupies a most advantageous location in the temperate zone.

The chemical characteristics of the soil and vegetable products are similar to those of the Northern and Southern States. The geographical position of the State is greatly enhanced by the physical conformation of the country. Within the space of about two hundred and forty miles from north to south, in the limits of the State, are to be found all the climatic and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude. In the southern section of Arkansas many varieties of semi-tropical fruits and plants are grown successfully, and the great southern staples are produced in luxuriance, and it has been proved beyond a doubt that the leading staples and products of the Northern States can be easily grown with good profits. In passing westward from the eastern border of Arkansas, the surface becomes more elevated, rising gradually; near the center of the State the country becomes rolling and hilly, the Ozark Mountain portion being in the western part. The country north of the Arkansas River is a beautiful intermixture of hill, plain, prairie and woodland. It is generally very fertile, and is rapidly filling up with an enterprising people. It affords a fine stock range; the various cereals and fruits are successfully raised, and it is equally well adapted to growing cotton. The country between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers is partly alluvial and partly diluvial in its formation, and of great fertility, being composed of broad and fertile bottoms, and ridges and hills of no great elevation. The district south of the Ouachita, for a considerable distance, is divided into a series of ridges and valleys, intersected by numerous small streams rising in the mountains to the west. These streams afford superior water power for manufacturing purposes, and the lands are of great value for stock-raising and agricultural uses. South of the hill-land is a large tract of country extending to the southern boundary of the State, and nearly across from east to west, varied in surface and soil, but generally undulating and interspersed with pine forests.

Large portions of these lands are exceedingly fertile, and finely adapted for agriculture. The alluvial lands on all the streams, which embrace a large area of the State—are of the highest fertility. The disposition of the arable land in Arkansas is eminently favorable to its development. The great variety of soil, the succession of hills and valleys, the prevalence of springs, creeks and rivers in every section, are circumstances which tend to produce a diffusion of advantages rendering every district in the State desirable for settlement. From what has been said respecting the character of the country, its surface and soil, it is apparent that there is in this State but a limited extent of barren or worthless land.

The following table in round numbers gives an idea of the diversified interests of the State:

No. of acres	33,500,000
No. of acres of timber lands	19,000,000
No. of acres under cultivation	9,500.000
No. of acres adapted to fruit-growing	10 000,000
No. of acres of Government lands	4,000.000
No. of acres of State lands	1,364,022
No. of acres of coal lands	2,500,000
No. of acres of iron ore lands	1,500.000
No. of acres of prairie lands	1,800,000

Of the 33,500,000 acres, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Little Rock & Fort Smith Railways offer for sale, on easy terms and long time, 2,000,000 acres. The railway lands are located from the northeast to the southwest corner of the State, and from its western boundary to the center. (See land map.)

General Remarks on the Lands of the Company.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Little Rock & Fort Smith Railways have opened for development Central and Northeast Arkansas, and the southern and southwestern part of the State.

This country presents avenues of enterprise sufficient to tempt and amply reward the immigrant, whether he selects agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing, mining, or any other of the industries of the country. Any of these avenues must lead to success, if the settler has the requisite energy and perseverance. For the various kinds of manufacturing it is equally well adapted.

The lands could not be better for general farming purposes. The season for cultivation is a very long one, lasting from February until November, and therefore highly favorable to many harvests that require not only warm springs, but the moderate temperature of a prolonged autumn. A climate and soil which thus secures the agriculturist against the fear of droughts, and also of early frosts, will be recognized at once as being as rare as it is propitious, and as offering unusual inducements to immigrants.

If the inducements to the immigrant, whose means are restricted, and who is expected to work his way up to competence and wealth, are thus encouraging, there are also strong reasons why the capitalist should turn his attention to these lands. An opportunity is presented to men of wealth and judgment for engaging in manufacturing under most favorable circumstances.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

THE climate of Arkansas is mild and salubrious. Sudden changes of temperature are less frequent than in the other States in the same latitude, and far less than on the elevated plateaus and mountains, where sudden northers sweep down or hot winds parch the earth and cause suffering and damage. It is generally supposed by those who have not given the subject sufficient attention, that June, July and August, in Arkansas, are much hotter than the same months in Wisconsin, when in point of fact, it is the reverse. The northern summer is short—much shorter than in the South, but it is much hotter while it lasts, and for that reason vegetation gets its required amount of sunshine in a smaller number of days. Observations on temperature made by scientific men since 1819 have been preserved in the Smithsonian Institute, they have been published from time to time, and submitted by its secretary to the Agricultural Bureau and embodied in its reports. From an examination of these tables it will be seen

that the proposition advanced is incontestably true. In one of the reports the fact is stated and philosophically accounted for as follows: "For though there is absolutely more heat in the latitude of Arkansas during the year than in Wisconsin, yet there is more heat received in Wisconsin during the three months of midsummer than in Arkansas at the same time." In the same report, and accompanying it, is a table showing the sun's diurnal intensity at every ten degrees of latitude. It further says: "On the 15th of June the sun is more than 23° north of the equator, and therefore it might be readily inferred that the intensity of heat should be greater at this latitude than at the equator; but that it should continue to increase beyond this, even to the pole, as indicated by this table, might not at first sight appear clear. It will, however, be understood when it is recollected that, though in a northern latitude, the obliquity of the rays is greater and on this account the intensity should be less; yet the long duration of the day is more than sufficient to compensate for the effect, and produces the result exhibited."

By comparing the daily reports of the weather, as given by the press in the summer, it will be readily seen that Little Rock, during the months of June, July and August, averaged a number of degrees lower temperature than did Saratoga, N. Y. At Little Rock the mean temperature for December, January and February is forty-three degrees three minutes, and for June, July and August, seventy-nine degrees one minute. There is but little snow or ice.

Of course, so long a season of warm, genial weather must greatly facilitate the labors of the husbandmen. Plowing may be done every month in the year. No country furnishes a greater number of days in the year in which out-door work can be performed. Garden crops are planted early; potatoes and peas often in February, and others in March. The rains are generally seasonable and propitious. The winter freezes, being so light, only tend to give a mellowness to the soil it would, probably, not otherwise possess, and are not of sufficient duration to interfere with early and late planting. The climate is conducive to good health and longevity. Sunstrokes and headaches, brought on by heat, are here unknown. According to health statistics, Arkansas is entitled to rank high among the other States.

The following tables were prepared by F. H. Clarke, Observer U. S. Weather Bureau, at Little Rock Mr. Clarke, in furnishing the following, says:

"The work of compiling a climatological history of the State is one of considerable magnitude, and although it was begun some time ago, yet several months will elapse before it will be completed. Hence I

have selected Little Rock as the one point which will give the most correct idea of our climate. First, on account of its being situated in almost the exact center of the State, and second, because the records cover a longer period than those of any other station in the State.

"From January to June, inclusive, all data are computed for twelve years, and from July to December, inclusive, for thirteen years. Thus the mean temperature for January is the mean for that month from 1880 to 1891, inclusive, and that for July, from 1879 to 1891, inclusive.

Month.	Mean Temperature.	Average Precipitation.
January	40.9	5.13 inches.
February	46.7	5.90 "
March	52.6	4.96 "
April	63.5	4.76 "
May	70.2	5.20 "
June	77.8	4 39 "
July	81.2	3.88 "
August	79 1	3.92 "
September	73.1	3.23 "
October	63 9	2.57 "
November	51.3	5.53 "
December	45.6	4.35 "
For Winter	44.4	15.38 "
For Spring	62.1	14.92 "
For Summer	79.4	12.19 "
For Autumn	62 8	11.33 "
For Year	62.3	53.82 "

Month.	Average Number of Days.		Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
	Minimum Temperature Below 32.	Maximum Temperature Above 90.		
January	14	0	78	* 5
February	7	0	78	8
March	3	0	84	16
April	once in 2 years	once in 12 years	94	28
May	0	once in 2 years	93	44
June	0	9	98	51
July	0	16	101	60
August	0	11	102	52
September	0	4	97	47
October	0	0	90	33
November	3	0	83	10
December	8	0	78	6

* 5 below zero; coldest on record; January 9, 1886.

Month.	Average Number Days Weather Was			
	Cloudless.	Partly Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Rainy (.01 inch or more).
January	10	9	12	11
February	8	8	12	10
March	11	9	11	11
April	12	10	8	10
May	11	13	7	10
June	10	14	6	11
July	11	14	6	10
August	14	12	5	9
September	13	11	6	7
October	16	10	5	7
November	13	8	9	9
December	11	9	11	9
The Year	140	127	98	114

"*Percentage of Cloudiness.*—January, 54; February, 57; March, 51; April, 46; May, 45; June, 44; July, 43; August, 38; September, 40; October, 36; November, 46; December, 52; for the year, 46.

FROSTS.

"Earliest date of first killing frost, October 22d; latest, December 4th. Average date of first killing frost, November 12th.

"Earliest date of last killing frost, February 23d; latest, April 14th. Average date of last killing frost, March 19th.

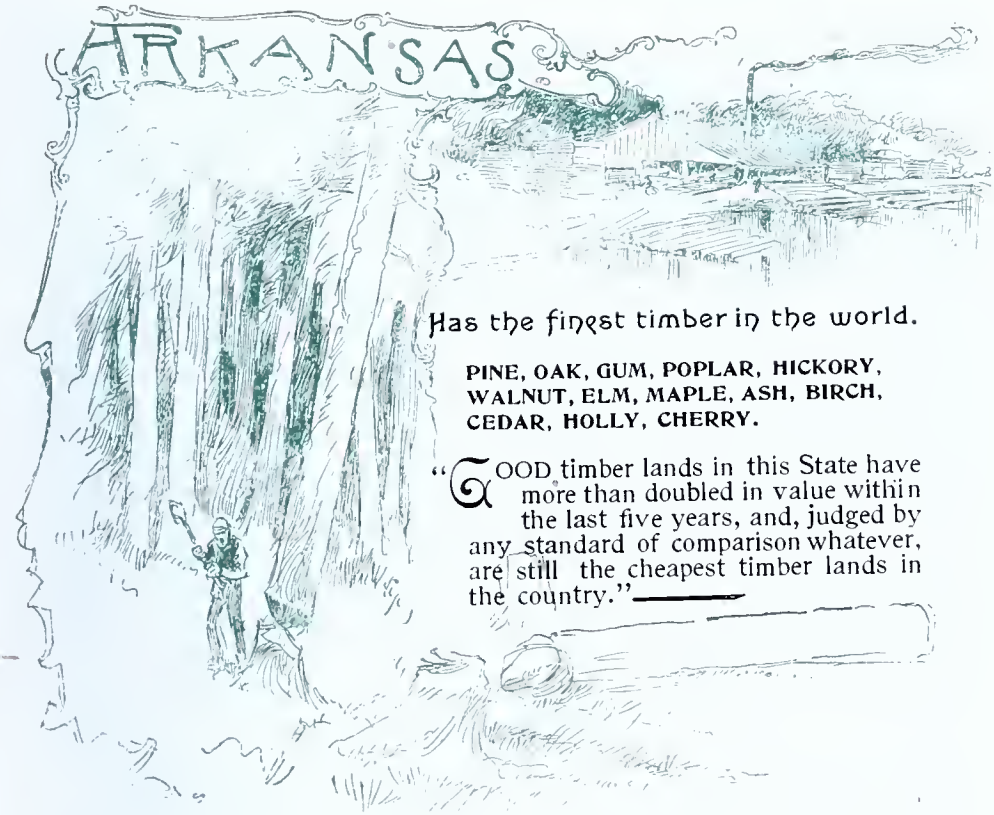
WIND.

"*Prevailing Direction.*—January, northwest; February, south; March, northwest; April, south; May, south; June, southwest; July, southwest; August, northeast; September, northeast; October, northwest; November, south; December, northwest; for the year, south.

"F. H. Clarke (U. S. Weather Bureau),
"*Assistant Director Arkansas Weather Service.*"

GIANT OF THE FOREST.

Our illustration is from a photograph of what is believed to be the largest white oak tree (Quercus Alba) in the world. It is located in White County, Ark., within the land grant of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. It measures, one foot from the ground, twenty-three feet in circumference; four feet from the ground, twenty-one and a half feet; is sixty feet to the first limb, keeping its size well up. The full height is 125 feet. The spread of the top is not large for the size of the body, it is only 100 feet.



TIMBERS.

ARKANSAS abounds in valuable timber in all parts. She has more variety of timber useful for various mechanical purposes than all the New England States combined, having over seventy kinds. The yellow pine forests predominate south of the Arkansas River, covering about one-fourth the area of the State, and interspersed with a very large variety of other valuable timber. The pine, which attains great size, is abundant and valuable. Several varieties of oak abound both on the rich alluvions and on the uplands. Some of these species attain large proportions, and are valuable for shipbuilding, and are now extensively exported to England for that purpose, being pronounced the finest timber ever put on the Liverpool docks. In the southern part of the State there are extensive forests of bald cypress of immense size and nearly as desirable as red cedar, all found in great abundance on the rich alluvions; also the tupelo gum, which is a valuable tree for many economic purposes. Cabinet woods occur in abundance, of which the black walnut, wild cherry and maple are the most valuable. Among the numerous hard woods growing in the State are

black locust, sassafras, red mulberry and bois d'arc, or osage orange. The latter, which is used for hedges in the Northern States, grows luxuriantly in the valley of the Red River, often attaining four feet in diameter. Beside, there are the hickory, ash, maple, gum, pecan, sycamore, elm, cottonwood, cedar, buttonwood and hackberry. In addition to the foregoing, many species of trees abound here, valuable as ornamental shade trees or evergreens, such as the holly, willow, catalpa, china tree, box elder, butternut, palmetto, dogwood, plum, horn beam, ironwood, mocker-nut, juniper, honey-locust and laurel. While Northern and Western States are seeking aid from the general government, by way of donations and legislation for the encouragement of tree planting, to supply a demand for lumber every year growing more and more pressing, and which must continue to increase till *reboisment* is accomplished by the growth of the century, Arkansas has within her boundaries the largest and best variety of useful timbers in the United States, if not on the globe, and possesses unsurpassed facilities for the transportation of the same to the great markets of the world.

MINERALS.

The minerals of Arkansas are wonderful in extent and variety, but little has been done to develop them until within the past two or three years, and now it is only coal, zinc and manganese that have been given much attention. Arkansas has more varieties of coal than any other State in the Union. In the production of manganese, she ranks the third State, and it is said by those that have investigated the deposits, that she has more zinc than Missouri.

The coal fields of Arkansas are very extensive, covering an estimated area of twelve thousand square miles, and in the valley of Arkansas, where coal mining is most largely prosecuted, the beds average a thickness of four and one-half feet. The most valuable deposits of this mineral have been found in the counties of Sebastian, Scott, Logan, Franklin, Johnson, Pope and Yell. But a small portion of this vast coal deposit is being developed.

The Lignite Coal commences a few miles south of Little Rock and extends into Texas, comprising a larger area than any other coal field in the United States. This variety of coal has of late been extensively mined in Germany. Last year over 15,000,000 tons was used in various manufactures.

Iron.—In the hilly regions, including the counties of Pulaski, Crawford, Dallas, Saline, Grant, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Law-

rence, Logan, Madison, Pike, Polk, Sevier, Sharp, Searcy, Van Buren, Howard, Cleburne, White, Montgomery and Scott, magnetic, hematite, limonite, carbonate, and specular iron ores are found in large quantities. The hematite iron beds in some places crop out upon the surface acres in extent. In many places this iron is situate in close proximity to the coal and limestone. The iron interest of the State has not been in anywise developed.

MANGANESE.—In the county of Polk vast deposits of manganese are to be found, comprising the largest bed of this mineral ever known. It is also found in Izard county. Large deposits of an excellent quality of manganese are found in the county of Independence, where most of the mineral is free, almost, from phosphorus, and is near White River, a navigable stream, and to the White River Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway.

These mines have been worked for the past five or six years, finding a ready market for their product with the steel makers in Pennsylvania, Chicago and other points.

ZINC ore in abundance is found in the counties of Lawrence, Marion, Boone, and adjacent counties; for the past two years it has attracted the attention of miners and capitalists. The analyses of these ores prove them to be as rich, if not richer than those of the most noted localities in Europe. Much of the zinc mined in Marion county now finds a market in Wales. At this writing one piece of zinc is on exhibit at the World's Fair weighing over 12,000 pounds.

LEAD.—Arkansas promises to afford considerable lead ore. This mineral is found in most of the mountainous sections of the State: that found in the counties of Pulaski, Sevier, Polk, Montgomery and Howard is rich in silver.

COPPER in the form of carbonate and sulphuret has been found in various parts of the State. The largest deposit was found a few years ago in Marion county. One piece taken out weighed over 300 pounds, and a piece is in sight that will weigh a ton or more. There can be no question but that this is a rich and valuable deposit.

OTHER MINERALS.—Rich deposits of antimony have been found in Sevier county, kaolin or porcelain clay of the best quality is found in many counties of the State. The best deposits are in the counties of Hot Spring, Saline, Howard, Ouachita and Pulaski. In case of the latter county it can be mined at small expense by stripping the light soil which covers it. This clay is used in the manufacture of the finer porcelains.

Extensive beds of gypsum, often crystallized into selenite, are found in the counties of Pike, Bradley and Howard. Gypsum and tertiary

shell marls are found in many portions of the State, which are valuable as mineral fertilizers. Nitre and paint earths are also found in large quantities. A very valuable quality of lithograph stone has been discovered in Izard and Independence counties. This stone compares favorably in firmness of texture and freedom from flaws with that imported from Germany. Marble in large quantities is found in many counties, especially in the counties of Independence, Izard, Marion, Searcy, Carroll, Saline, Newton and Madison, of fine texture and of various colors, such as pink, gray, white; and in the the counties of Independence and Searcy a black marble is found susceptible of receiving a high polish.

The deposit of marble in this State is greater than that of any other State in the Union. The deposits run to the thickness of sixty feet. The larger portion of the marble of the State is similar in color to that of the Tennessee marble.

Roofing slate is found in the counties of Pulaski, Saline, Polk, Pike and Sevier. This slate, in point of durability, evenness of cleavage and beauty of color is equal to the celebrated slates of Vermont. Quarries are being opened in Pulaski and Saline counties Soapstone of the very best quality is being quarried in Saline county. Granite of superior quality is found within a few miles of Little Rock. The celebrated Hot Springs hone-stone is found in Garland county in inexhaustible quantities, as is also the Ouachita whetstone. Serpentine is also found in Pulaski and Saline counties, while building stone —both lime-stone and sand-stone of superior quality—is found in two-thirds of the counties of the State. These rich mineral resources of the State are but little developed and present a grand opportunity for profitable investment. Petroleum and natural gas have been found in Logan county, but as yet there has not been sufficient prospecting done to determine the amount or extent of the field, but as the work progresses, the indications are most promising.

SOILS.

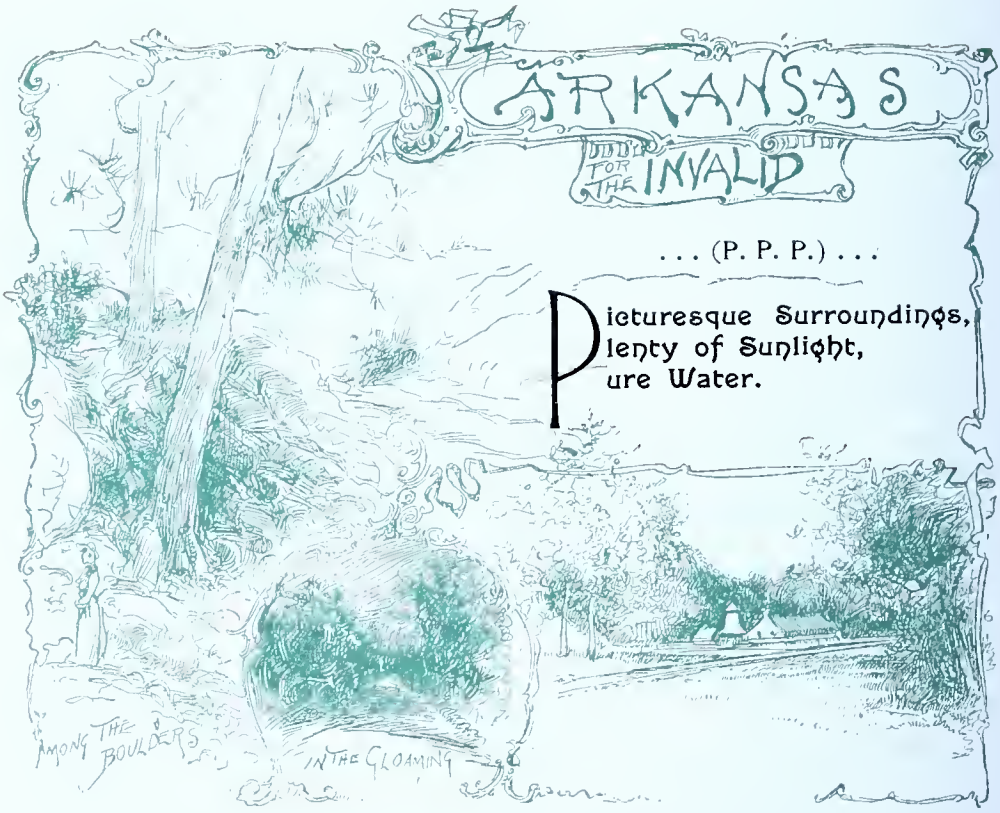
The soil of the State may be divided into four grades:

First. Alluvial or valley soil that aggregates about 6,000,000 acres. This extends all along the river courses and contains the aggregated and condensed richness of the vast areas of vegetable growth that have been accumulating for ages, rich in all mineral and vegetable elements necessary to the growth of cotton, cereals, vegetables and fruit. Here flourish the grand cotton plantations of the State, from which is gleaned a larger dividend in agricultural returns than from almost any other section of the Union.

Second. About 16,000,000 acres are embraced in the plateau, rolling or hilly lands usually comprised in the generic term of uplands. These lands contain a great amount of vegetable mould, occasionally red from oxide of iron, and a slight admixture of sand, and are easily cultivated and very productive. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, grasses, fruits and vegetables of all kinds here find a congenial home.

Third. Mountain soil, contradictory as it may seem, when measured by the standard of other rugged States, is exceedingly rich, where the angle is not absolutely precipitous. Heavily timbered, it is consequently rich in humus. All valleys and parks are fertile beyond measure. It is this region that gives us the fruit that has received the first award at Boston, New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, California, and at all expositions where Arkansas fruit has been exhibited.

Fourth. Prairie land is mostly confined to Prairie, Lonoke and Arkansas counties; level in character and productive in quality. Here timothy, clover and herdsgrass flourish, and fruit culture rejoices in keen competition with cotton and corn. Throughout its entire extent the character of the products vary; yet, taken as a whole, no State will surpass it. The land of this State has suffered much from poor tillage, and probably not one acre in twenty is in a high state of cultivation.



Noted Springs and Navigable Rivers.

WATER as pure as ever dropped from the clouds is found in all parts of the State. It is derived from beds of white sand, underlying all of the rich bottom lands, and in the uplands it comes from springs, that form brooks, clear as crystals, flowing all the year. We have mineral springs in many parts of the State; the most noted are Hot Springs, comprising sixty-six in number, ranging in temperature from 93° to 150° Fahrenheit. They discharge over 500,000 gallons of water daily.

THE MAMMOTH SPRING in Fulton county is a phenomenon worthy of description. The main body of water, issuing from an opening 120 feet in circumference, flows uninterruptedly at the rate of 9,000 barrels a minute, affording valuable power for manufacturing purposes. Spring River, a bold stream, is produced by this spring, and passes through a rough section of the State, and affords some fine scenery, and wonderful water powers.

For the want of space, we are unable to speak of the many other noted springs. Arkansas' navigable waters number more miles than

any other State in the Union. She has over *three thousand miles of inland navigable waters*, so distributed that they intersect nearly every portion of the State, and afford steamboat facilities to our land grant at all times. The Arkansas River, the largest in the State, and next to the Missouri in importance as a tributary of the Mississippi, from the west extends diagonally across the State from northwest to southeast, a distance of six hundred miles. Red River waters the extreme southwestern part of the State. The Ouachita and Saline Rivers water the whole section south of the Arkansas, and between that stream and Red River. White River, which rises in the northwest, makes almost its entire course in Arkansas, and, with its numerous tributaries, waters the whole northern part of the State. The other principal rivers are the St. Francis, Black, Little Missouri, Little Red, Moro, and Bayou Bartholomew.

The following rivers are navigable for steamboats and barges nearly the entire year:

	Steamboat Navigation—Miles.	Flats, Rafts, etc., Navigation—Miles.
The Mississippi River—through the State	500	500
The Arkansas River—through the State	500	500
The Red River—through the State	300	300
The St. Francis River—navigable to Wittsburg	250	300
The Black River—navigable to crossing of St. L., I. Mt. & S. Ry.	275	300
The White River—navigable to Missouri line	400	400
The Bayou Bartholomew—navigable to Choctaw Village	100	150
The Little Red River—navigable to Searcy, White county	50	150
The Saline River—navigable to Mt. Elba	125	200
The Ouachita River—navigable to Arkadelphia	300	350
The Little River—navigable to Brown's Landing	100	125
The Little Missouri—navigable to Gray's Ferry	75	125
The Fourche Lafave	75	100
The Petitjean	100	125
The Current River	100	125

This gives the State 3,250 miles of waters navigable for steamboats, and 3,750 for barges and flatboats, being over 3,750 miles of river.

To the above add 2,165 miles of railroad, now in operation, which gives the State unusual facilities for communication.

STOCK-RAISING.

As compared with the Northern and Western States, Arkansas has certainly many advantages, particularly if it is taken into consideration the entire year.

The native grasses are so nutritious that but little attention has been given to permanent pastures until recently, but better stock has created an interest, not only in better pastures, but in all forage plants. It is found that, with proper attention to soil and conditions, there need be no failure in producing all the cultivated grasses grown at the North, and many other valuable varieties. Clover, orchard grass, timothy, red top, etc., all do well in most every part of the State. Bermuda and Japan clover are among the best pasture grasses that grow. They are southern and cannot be grown north of this State.

Among the many other southern cattle foods, none ranks higher than cotton-seed meal, and it is destined to exert a controlling influence.

The feeding value has been fixed by northern men, such as Cheever and others, scientists, whose conclusions none will dispute. Taking hay as a basis, and at a valuation of $12 per ton, the relative feeding values per ton of other food are:

Corn	$22 30	Barley	$20 80
Bran	20 80	Linseed meal, new process	30 80
Gluten meal	32 60	Cotton-seed meal	45 00
Oats	19 00		

With a less percentage of food consumed for heat-sustaining power and cotton-seed hulls (equal to fair hay) at $2 per ton, and meal at $16 per ton, the bonanza in store for intelligent fattening and carrying can be imagined.

The following is taken from *Forest and Farm* of February, 1892:

"We have before called attention to the fact that beef could be, and now is being, produced at less cost in Arkansas than in the cheap corn regions of the Northwest, and that in the near future the beef supply of the East would come from the South. Five years ago not a head of beef ready for the consumer was sent from this State; to-day ten thousand head of southern raised cattle are being fed in this city, their only food being cotton-seed meal and hulls. Not less than twenty thousand head are now fed for market in the State on the same

material. Last year the same parties who are feeding here now made the experiment of keeping cattle in this city on cotton-seed meal and hulls, and in Kansas City on corn and hay. The difference in cost was so marked that all their cattle are now fed in the South. As to the quality of the beef, the Chicago purchaser makes no difference in the price paid."

Since the above was written, in February, 1892, three thousand head of the cattle spoken of were shipped direct to England.

It is a well-known fact that cattle can be raised, until three years old, south of the 32d parallel cheaper than north of it, and it has also been demonstrated that the same animal can be prepared for slaughter at less expense than in any part of the United States. In the above we have only spoken of cattle, but the same holds true with regard to sheep; while it is estimated to cost in Ohio and other Northern States, $1.50 per head to winter sheep, it will not cost one-half that amount to keep a sheep in the same condition here.

As for hogs, with our great variety of foods there is no question but pork can be produced South at less cost than at the North. What we want in this State is a class of farmers who have had practical experience with stock and know nothing about cotton. The writer was born and reared at the North and has been farming in Arkansas for the past fifteen years, so he speaks from an actual knowledge of the situation.

Dairying is closely allied with stock-raising and has been found in this State very profitable. Not one-twentieth of the number necessary to supply home demand are engaged in it. Hundreds of tons of butter and cheese are imported yearly—not that good butter and cheese cannot be produced in this State, for we know Arkansas butter makers that receive in the Little Rock market Elgin (Ill.) price for their butter the year round. In regard to horses, if the climate of California is peculiarly adopted to the breeding and raising of this class of stock, why should not Arkansas be; as there is but one degree difference in the mean annual temperature of Little Rock and Los Angeles? and we produce all the forage plants that can be grown in California.

One of Chicago's oldest and best business men, on being interviewed in regard to the advantages of Arkansas for manufacturing, said:

"Why, sir, if our people up North had one-half the personal knowledge of this State that I have, you would see such a revolution here as the natives never dreamed of. You ask my opinion of your timber—just drop into the Iron Mountain Land Office in this city and look at the seventy-five varieties of the most useful timbers found in

the United States, all growing in this State in great abundance, and easily accessible. For a moment consider the immense territory Arkansas has for a market. The amount of timber consumed by the implement manufacturers of the North is enormous, besides the demand from the vast treeless prairies of Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and the Indian Territory when open for settlement, as no doubt it will be."

On asking if he thought the manufacture of our mineral and timber could be made profitable, he replied: "Most assuredly; why not? Have you not as fine a climate as there is on the continent, and can you not grow every agricultural product known to the husbandman? Does not the largest per cent of beef consumed in the East come from south of the 37th parallel? No, sir; there is no reason why Arkansas should not become a manufacturing State. You have iron and timber now. What else enters into the equipment of our railroad from the common flat coal car to the Pullman Palace, or into wagons, farm implements and furniture? This subject does not even admit of debate. God has blessed your State beyond measure with materials which, if utilized, would make her people the most prosperous of any in our sisterhood of States; but He has ordained that man shall earn his bread, and in order to win these future benefits they must take off their coats and go to work."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The soils and climate of Arkansas place her at the head of all other States as a fruit country. She has given to the world more valuable seedling apples and peaches than any other State. She has been awarded the first prize for the last fifteen years at every exposition where she has made an exhibit. Here Arkansas prefers to let others speak for her. Prof. H. E. Van Demon, United States Government Pomologist, in speaking of our apples and soil, says:

"No living man can account for the production of choice seedling apples in Arkansas. An orchardist in the North might plant a bushel of apple seeds and the chances are against his producing one valuable variety. While here, if he planted a quart, a score or more valuable seedling apples would be the result. We state an established fact and let the wise ones do the explaining."

The same gentleman, in *Green's Fruit Grower*, speaking of the Arkansas exhibit at New Orleans World's Fair, where the State was

awarded the first prize for the best apples in competition with 22,000 plates, says:

"I think for beauty and size of specimens, their (Arkansas') show was unequaled. I think I can say this without prejudice, for I had charge of a display from Kansas on the next table."

Col. E. F. Babcock, who made the collection of Arkansas fruit for the New Orleans World's Fair, and had charge of the same at the exhibit, says: "My sincere conviction is, that in no State in the Union is there a greater proportion of the soil pre-eminently adapted to the perfect production of fruit. Nowhere else is there greater exemption from disease or a more profitable market. Nature has done much for our State, but there is a great dearth of trained horticultural knowledge, and I only regret that it is not keeping pace with the rapid increase of orchard area."

The exhibition of fruits at New Orleans was beyond dispute the finest and most extensive of any ever made, and at this exhibition, Arkansas stood without a rival, so far as size, color, flavor and perfection of the fruit went, and for the above qualities was given the big gold medal.

At the National Pomological exhibit at Boston, September, 1887, Arkansas took both prizes for native seedlings and cultivated varieties of apples. The following clipping is taken from a leading Boston paper during the exhibit:

(Boston Herald, Sept. 15, 1887.)

"The exhibit made by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and Little Rock & Ft. Smith Ry. Companies at the American Pomological Society's annual show, comprises one of the finest displays of fruit ever seen in this part of the country. It is a revelation to New England horticulturists, and is receiving the attention it so justly merits.

"The collection is entirely the product of Arkansas, and consists chiefly of apples and pears. The display comprises 66 varieties of native seedlings, by far the largest number ever shown in the United States. All of this fruit is sound and of delicious flavor. The specimens are marvelously large, and it seems almost incredible that such rich results are obtained without the employment of artificial aid. There are shown 70 varieties of cultivated fruit, which, for size and appearance, distance anything in the same line ever before seen in this or any other northern city. No State in the Union, it would seem, can compete with her in this line, a fact that is becoming

known through the enterprise of those who wish to see the State's vast fields settled upon and under the hand of cultivation."

February 7th, 1888, Arkansas made an exhibit of her fruit, before the American Horticultural Society, at Riverdale, California. This display of Arkansas fruit was pronounced, by the California papers, the finest exhibit ever made on the Pacific Coast. It consisted of sixty-five varieties of winter apples, among them the Shannon. Twenty varieties out of the sixty-eight were the seedlings shown in Boston, and to which was awarded the Wilder Medal, the highest honor that can be given, and where Arkansas was also awarded the first premium, for the largest and best collection of apples in addition. When we remember the thousands of miles traveled, the changes in temperature, the long time in which both color and flavor were preserved, we doubt if any apples grown elsewhere would have passed through such a severe ordeal successfully.

October, 1890, Arkansas made an exhibit of her fruits at the American Institute in New York City; here she, as at all other expositions, received every premium she entered for. Gerald Howatt, staff correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, wrote his paper as follows:

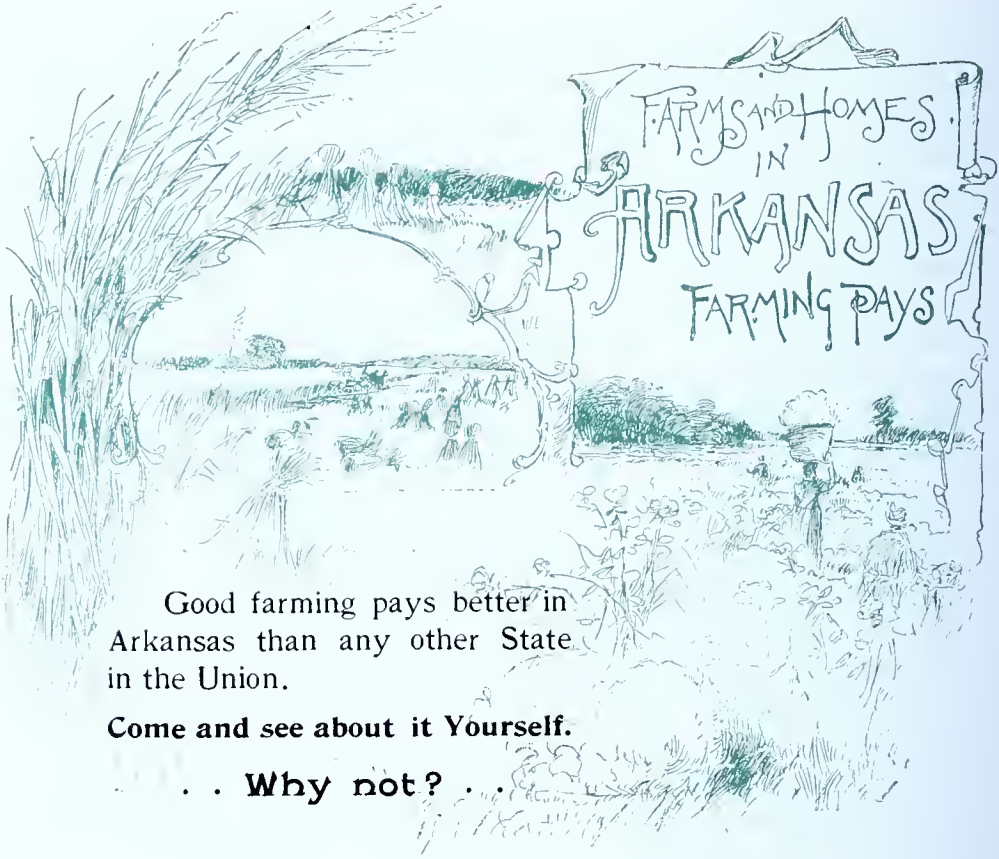
"I have been judge of fruits at the American Institute exhibitions for some years, and have been judge of fruits in Sacramento and San Francisco, Cal., but such a fine display of apples, in appearance, size and quality, has never come to my notice as to-day shown by Mr. W. S. Thomas, of Little Rock, Ark. He is neither a professional nurseryman nor amateur grower; simply exhibits this fruit to show what can be grown in Johnson county, collected from ordinary farms. He exhibits fifty varieties in all, including eleven seedlings, which are really fine, and will be quite an addition to our present good varieties. One in particular, 'Ozone,' bright-red, eye deep, short stem, crisp, sharp, with a mellow flavor, will make a leading cooking apple; and for general appearance and flavor I know of no better. I mention also Gilbert, a very fine lemon-colored, 14 inches; Shannon, a very fine dark-green, and when kept, turning lemon color at base, slight red on one side, measured 13 inches round from eye to eye; Arkansaw, a dark-red, deep eye, fine color, bright-red, 12 inches, eye to eye; Johnson County, a fine light-green, 12 inches; Arkansaw Beauty, red, mottled, 13 inches.

"That you may form an idea of their soil for apple-growing, following are sizes of well-known varieties: Northern Spy, 13 inches; Ben Davis, 15 inches; Perry Russet, 12½ inches; Bellefleur, 12½ inches; Buckingham, 12½ inches; Twenty-Ounce, 15 inches; Jona-

than, 12 inches; Tompkins County, 13 inches; Rome Beauty, 12 inches; Capp's Mammoth, 12 inches; Spitzenberg, 12 inches; Wine Sap, 12½ inches; Fall Pippin, 14 inches; Smith's Cider, 11½ inches. The above are merely a sample of all the varieties he exhibited. I need hardly state that we had no trouble in giving him first premium for general collection, and also prize and special diploma for his very fine exhibit.

"In closing this, I must state that Mr. Thomas' exhibit of apples was the center of admiration, both with professionals and amateurs; had he been a nurseryman, what a bookful of orders he would have for stock! This may be an incentive to others to show nothing but good fruit, vegetables and plants."

Arkansas has made exhibits of her fruit at Atlanta, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis and many other places—never failing to receive the first awards. No more need be said in regard to Arkansas fruits, but will state, in conclusion, that Arkansas has millions of acres of land that will produce equally as good fruit as the above, and it can be homesteaded or purchased at a nominal price. The growing of early vegetables for the northern market is becoming an important industry, as the grower can place his product in the St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City markets six weeks in advance of their own market gardeners. Many gardeners on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railways are making money, and there is room for hundreds more.



Good farming pays better in Arkansas than any other State in the Union.

Come and see about it Yourself.

. . Why not? . . .

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

THE agricultural products of Arkansas are wonderful in their variety and quality, and the conformation of the State contributes to this result. The southeast corner is about 250 feet above tide water, gradually rising to the northwest, where it attains an elevation of a little less than 3,000 feet, giving us in altitude what equals ten degrees of latitude—comprising a space from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico. Within this region we grow the products of the Northern and Southern States; as it were, they lap over. We find sugar cane, rice and cotton neighboring with wheat, Irish potatoes, rye and buckwheat. In grasses there is the same relation. Bermuda and Japan clover mingling with timothy, red clover and red top; so we find it through the whole catalogue of the husbandman. There is no other part of the United States where the same results can be obtained within the same number of square miles.

Space prevents us from saying all we would like to on this point, and we must be contented with calling attention to the report of the

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture for 1890, which is the latest report published. We have not room for the full table giving the average value per acre for the past ten years of the principal crops, but make place for a few of the prominent States and crops, comparing our State with some neighboring ones that are noted for the products mentioned. As the cash value of a crop is its only standard, we quote from the table. The reader will remember the figures are not ours but from a U. S. OFFICIAL REPORT, and will also bear in mind the difference in the value of land, which is an important factor.

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

States.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Cotton.	Hay.
Virginia	$ 8 46	$ 8 05	$4 73	$34 20	$13 96	$13 60
North Carolina	7 15	6 42	4 56	38 30	16 25	13 45
South Carolina	6 19	6 73	6 18	46 11	14 40	15 71
Georgia	6 81	7 01	5 85	53 10	13 11	17 31
Florida	7 22	.....	7 04	65 66	11 16	16 37
Alabama	7 69	6 60	6 36	56 02	12 43	16 54
Mississippi	8 47	6 35	6 40	53 01	17 31	16 10
Louisiana	9 54	.....	7 07	54 03	20 83	14 50
Texas	9 52	9 25	9 98	58 21	16 92	12 20
Arkansas	**10 07**	**7 23**	**7 68**	**47 14**	**20 08**	**13 20**
Tennessee	8 92	5 95	5 20	30 49	16 54	14 14
Illinois	9 38	11 32	8 95	35 24	.....	10 26
Iowa	8 63	7 56	7 34	32 51	.....	6 39
Missouri	8 94	9 23	6 96	32 97	.....	9 38
Kansas	7 90	9 41	6 44	40 07	.....	5 50
Nebraska	7 58	6 87	5 78	30 68	.....	4 82

It will be noticed that in Arkansas, corn per acre has a higher value than in any State mentioned, and for wheat but six of the sixteen States named have a higher value, and some of them are noted wheat-growing States. Of oats, but two States excels in price. On cotton, the commercial crop of the South, but one State commands more per acre than Arkansas, and that only a few cents. Arkansas cotton ranks high in the market of the world. For the last twenty years that grown on the Arkansas River lands has been sought for by thread manufacturers, and this State has carried off the first prize at every exposition where this product has been exhibited, notedly at St. Louis, Atlanta, Louisville, New Orleans, and many smaller expositions.

Perhaps we can serve those who seek information regarding our State better by giving the experience of Prof. W. S. Thomas, gained on his farm situated fourteen miles southwest of Little Rock about 400 feet above the level of the sea, than in any other way:

"Winter wheat is successfully grown; spring wheat is not. With average soil and cultivation fifteen to twenty bushels are the yield per acre; bearded varieties succeed best. Rye does well, but we do not raise it of late. Of barley, the winter varieties give a good yield and of good quality. Buckwheat does well, we grow it for our own use every year. Oats, both winter and spring, are grown, but we prefer the winter variety; the average yield is from thirty to fifty bushels per acre, but over 100 bushels have been taken from an acre in some parts of the State.

"Corn is a sure crop when properly cultivated and planted early, the average yield per acre is a few bushels less than Illinois but the money value per acre is more (see table).

"Grasses.—All kinds of northern grasses succeed well. We have meadows of timothy, red clover, red top, orchard grass, and others that have been seeded for several years and now give good crops, over two tons per acre. We grow bermuda, alfalfa and Japan clover, the bermuda and Japan clover making splendid pastures, neither will grow at the North. Roots of every class and kind succeed and of many we grow two crops a year, leaving some varieties in the ground all winter to be gathered from the garden or field as wanted.

"Tobacco.—This climate is wonderfully adapted to growing the finest quality, and the White Burley and Cuba Seed have been thoroughly tested and produced a leaf that could not be surpassed.

"Sweet potatoes are one of the cheapest crops that can be grown for feeding hogs and make more and better pork, than corn.

"Irish potatoes can be grown two crops a year, and there is no trouble in keeping them when proper houses are provided, either above or below ground.

"Turnips can be grown in immense quantities to the acre, and make the cheapest stock food that can be raised.

"Culinary Vegetables.—Two crops can be raised—spring and fall.

"Cabbages do well and can be grown spring and fall.

"Celery and asparagus are successfully cultivated.

"These are the results of open air experiments and are not hot house growths.

"Fruits.—Peaches have been gathered for six months in the year.

"Figs produce well, but are not a sure crop.

"Bees.—They do well, and if attention is given them they produce splendidly.

"Cheese and Butter.—The finest grass butter can be made and shipped from here two months before it can be produced in the dairy

regions in the North, and even now it commands, locally, the same price that the best northern creamery brings. A fine quality of cheese is made in the State.

"Barnyard Fowls.—There is no such thing as a spring chicken in Arkansas; they can be raised at any season of the year, and on my place you can see them all sizes at any time. Turkeys, ducks, geese, and all other fowls produce abundantly.

"We are raising thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, and have never had the least trouble of any kind, but would not advise northern people to bring with them any horned stock over one year old. We have Essex pigs imported from the North—all other kinds do well but we like the Essex best for this country. Our first sheep were Merinos, but we are now changing to Southdown. Sheep do well, and are one of the most valuable kinds of stock to raise, but neither they nor anything else will prosper without good care.

"Horse and mule breeding can also be made a profitable industry.

"Our time, manner of planting and cultivation differ from northern methods but in all cases it is only thorough tillage that leads to success."

MANUFACTURES

Are as yet in their infancy; but there are a number of flour mills. There are also factories for wagons, woolen and cotton fabrics, tobacco, stoneware, brooms, doors, sash, blinds and cotton-seed oil mills, at several points in the State; two of these, the largest in the world, are located in Little Rock. With the large advantages in the way of raw material, cheap fuel and abundant water power, experienced capitalists are offered the greatest inducements to establish manufactories on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and Little Rock & Fort Smith Railways.

G. A. A DEANE.
LAND COMMISSIONER.

THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN and LITTLE ROCK & FORT SMITH RAILWAY COMPANIES invite purchasers for **2,000,000 Acres of Land** at low prices and on more liberal terms for the same class of land than any Railroad or Land Company in the United States.

THE RAILWAY LAND GRANT.

BY act of Congress of the United States in 1853, and a subsequent act of July 28, 1866, a grant of land was confirmed to the company of six thousand four hundred acres to each mile of road, extending twenty miles on each side of the track, thus entitling the company to ten full sections, or six hundred and forty acres to each mile. Of this vast domain the company have now, which they offer for sale on easy terms and long time, 2,000,000 acres, located on the lines of the St. L., I. M. & S. and L. R. & F. S. Railways. These grants present the advantages of good climate, varied surface, different soils, high lands, bottom lands, many products, fine timber, good water, free range, rich mines, water power, choice markets, and the conveniences of transportation. The streams are tributaries of the great Mississippi River. These grants are said to be in the middle of the country, because they are located between the southern and northern tiers of States, because a north and south line divides the population of the United States into two equal parts; and because it is conven-

ient to market and is near to old settlements. They are far enough west to have cheap and good land in abundance, while the South, the North and the East are not distant for commercial intercourse, either by rail or by water. Wealth and power are gathering speedily and wonderfully in this central region, and at an early date it must predominate in wealth and comfort of its inhabitants, above all other States of the Union. Now is the most favorable moment to secure a lodgment, on *easy terms*, and in the midst of a strong growth, and to gain the benefit of increase of values, which bears the country onward and upward on the road to prosperity. Some do not wish a life too remote from the busy world: this is the spot where easy terms are yet to be obtained for the homeseeker without traveling to the outer edge of civilization. The country offers inducements to honest and enterprising immigrants, which cannot be equaled in any other part of America. The dangers of pioneer life are past. Rail and river communication, the comforts of social life, mails, churches, firmly established schools, and law and order prevail.

The following table gives the amount of land the company have for sale in each county, on the lines of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Little Rock & Fort Smith railways.

IRON MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Clay	41,829
Randolph	17,820
Greene	36,353
Lawrence	21,352
Sharp	1,458
Jackson	30,035
Craighead	8,716
Independence	29,727
White	81,778
Woodruff	2,787
Cleburne	5,282
Faulkner	17,043
Lonoke	8,586
Prairie	4,429
Pulaski	46,594
Saline	84,629
Hot Spring	84,654
Grant	40,500
Jefferson	162
Garland	36,839
Clark	57,122
Dallas	29,711
Nevada	31,202

Ouachita	3,824
Pike	20,250
Hempstead	52.359
Howard	2,884
Lafayette	9,008
Miller	22,356
Little River	17,985

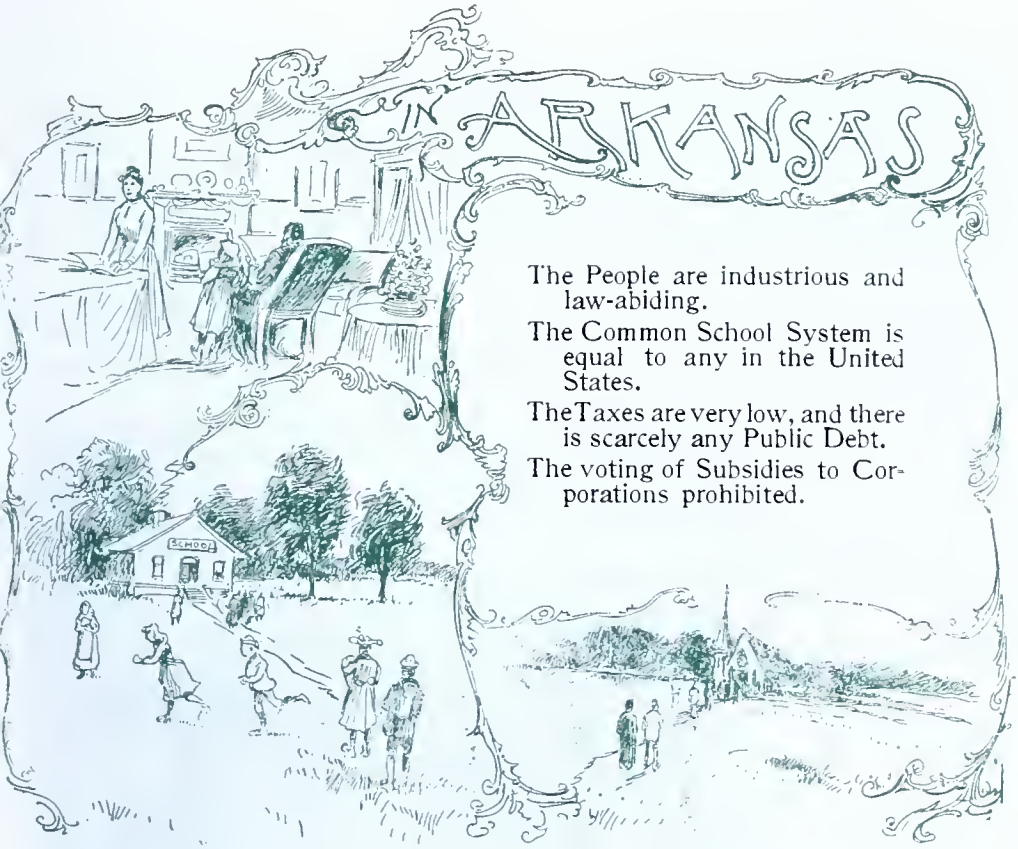
FORT SMITH RAILWAY.

Pulaski	29,000
Faulkner	44,000
Saline	2,480
Perry	64,000
Conway	54,400
Yell	32,300
Pope	60,800
Logan	41,800
Johnson	70,400
Franklin	60,800
Sebastian	4,200
Crawford	52.000
Van Buren	10.800

The State has about one and a half million acres of land subject to donation and purchase. For full information, write C. B. Myers, State Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.

Social and Other Features.

The tune and dialogue of the Arkansaw Traveler, which has attained wide circulation, has created the impression abroad that the citizens of this State are of the kindred or the lineal descendants of the fiddling squatter, that they are a whisky-drinking, slothful, ignorant race. In addition to this, persistent misrepresentation has taught the world to believe that the bowie knife and pistol are indispensable parts of the dress of an Arkansas gentleman, that life is insecure, and murders of frightful frequency. How strong this impression is we discover from the surprise expressed by persons from distant States upon their first arrival. They are astonished to find how different a person the true Arkansas man is from the ideal Arkansian that they fully believed in until they saw for themselves. For honesty, morality, intelligence and observance of the laws, the citizens of this State will average with the citizens of any State in the Union.



SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE motto of Arkansas, that a "well educated child is the best legacy possible to leave to the State," is lived up to in its fullest sense. No State in the Union has a system more comprehensive, embracing common schools, where the rudiments are taught, high grade schools, a normal school for the education of teachers, an agricultural and mechanical college, where the practical business of life is taught, a university and medical college for professional training, four experimental stations, and the deaf and dumb and blind are taught whatever modern skill and science can impart. These institutions have ample pecuniary aid and are under charge of teachers who will compare favorably with those of any other State. The above list does not include denominational universities and colleges, of which there are a goodly number. There is no State in the Union that pays more for school support, or pays it more cheerfully. As a rule we pay seven mills in addition to the poll tax. Our buildings are assuming a high order of merit.

The actual expenditures have been: 1883, $479,471; 1884, $576,-698; 1885, $742,870; 1886, $866,892; 1887, $835,048; 1888, $901,190; 1889, $1,143,000; 1890, $1,622,510.28.

In 1891 more than 500,000 children were enrolled and the attendance percentage as large as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, Vermont or New Hampshire. Town schools keep open about nine months in the year, and the average of country schools is four months, against eighty-eight days for Vermont.

Under the school system in this State the races are kept distinct, the colored children being taught in schools separate from the whites, and receive for their support the pro rata of the fund raised by taxation for the support of the public schools of the State.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH AT JONESBORO, ARK.

Our teachers are well paid and thereby encouraged to make teaching a life vocation, instead of a stepping-stone to professional life. In Indiana men receive $2.26 a day; women, $1.87. In Arkansas the average for both sexes is above $2.45. In most districts the public term is supplemented by subscription. There is a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in each county a County Examiner. The educator has become inseparably wedded to the public mind of Arkansas and plays a prominent part in elevating the State to an enviable vantage ground.

The following tables show the facilities for public education in the counties on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railways:

ON THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

County.	Number of School Houses, 1890.	Number of Post Offices, 1892.
Clay	23	16
Randolph	75	20
Greene	47	13
Lawrence	16	20
Sharp	24	21
Jackson	43	20
Craighead	31	17
Poinsett	13	8
Independence	48	28
White	80	35
Woodruff	19	13
Van Buren	60	20
Cleburne	18	16
Faulkner	64	27
Lonoke	31	18
Prairie	44	11
Pulaski	35	29
Saline	33	26
Hot Spring	41	23
Grant	36	25
Jefferson	40	35
Garland	29	12
Clark	43	23
Dallas	32	13
Nevada	30	19
Ouachita	73	22
Pike	12	18
Hempstead	60	20
Howard	36	20
Lafayette	18	11
Miller	18	11
Little River	28	11

ON THE LITTLE ROCK & FT. SMITH RAILWAY.

County.	Number of School Houses, 1890.	Number of Post Offices, 1892.
Faulkner	64	27
Perry	29	12
Conway	20	15
Yell	34	18
Pope	51	22
Logan	46	28
Johnson	84	26
Franklin	78	27
Sebastian	57	32
Crawford	61	28

In a large number of the school districts school is taught in private rooms or buildings—so the number of school houses does not give the correct number of schools taught in the county.

RELIGION.

Immigrants of every religious persuasion will find their own churches and abundant facilities for the practice of their faith among neighbors who sympathize with their views. Religious life is

earnest and deep, and the percentage of steady church-goers far greater than in the Northern States.

TEMPERANCE.

The wise law for the promotion of temperance is enforced with less friction than in any other State of the Union. Over two-thirds of the counties of the State do not tolerate the sale of liquors within their borders.

The laws of the State on the license question are peculiar. First, the question of license or no license is voted upon at each general State election. If there is a majority for license in a given county, then the county court *may*, not must, grant license in the townships where the majority was for license, but not in the townships in which the majority was against. The power to shut off license does not stop at this, for the residents of any section of the State within three miles of any given church or school, may petition the county court against granting license within that territory, and in such proceeding all adults, male and female, may join. If the court is satisfied that a majority of the adult persons residing in such circle have united in such petition, it may refuse license, notwithstanding the majority in such township had been for license. More perfect "home rule," as far as the liquor question is concerned, cannot be found.

By this system the law is never in advance of the moral sentiment of any community, and is enforced strictly and without irritation.

The law against carrying concealed weapons is very rigid, and there is no State in the Union where a smaller percentage violate it. The fine is not less than $50 nor more than $200.

Any justice of the peace who knows, or has legal information, or has reasonable grounds to believe that any person has violated this law and fails to proceed against such person, is subject to a like fine and removal from office; and any officer whose duty it is to make arrests, who knows of any person violating this law, and shall fail to arrest and bring such person to trial, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200.

EXEMPTIONS.

The provisions of the Constitution of the State in the matter of exemption laws are very liberal.

Article IX. of the Constitution provides as follows:

Sec. 2. The personal property of any resident of this State who is married or the head of a family, in specific articles to be selected by such resident, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars

in addition to his or her wearing apparel and that of his or her family, shall be exempt from seizure on attachment, or sale on execution, or other process from any court on debt by contract.

SEC. 3. The homestead of any resident of this State, who is married or the head of a family, shall not be subject to the lien of any judgment or decree of any court, or sale under execution or other degree process thereon, except such as may be rendered for the purchase money or for specific liens, laborers' or mechanics' liens for improving the same, or for taxes, or against executors, administrators, guardians, receivers, attorneys for money collected by them, and other trustees of an express trust for money due from them in their fiduciary capacity.

SEC. 4. The homestead outside of any city, town or village owned and occupied as a residence, shall consist of not exceeding 160 acres of land with the improvements thereon, to be selected by the owner, provided the same shall not exceed in value the sum of $2,500, and in no event shall the homestead be reduced to less than 80 acres without regard to value.

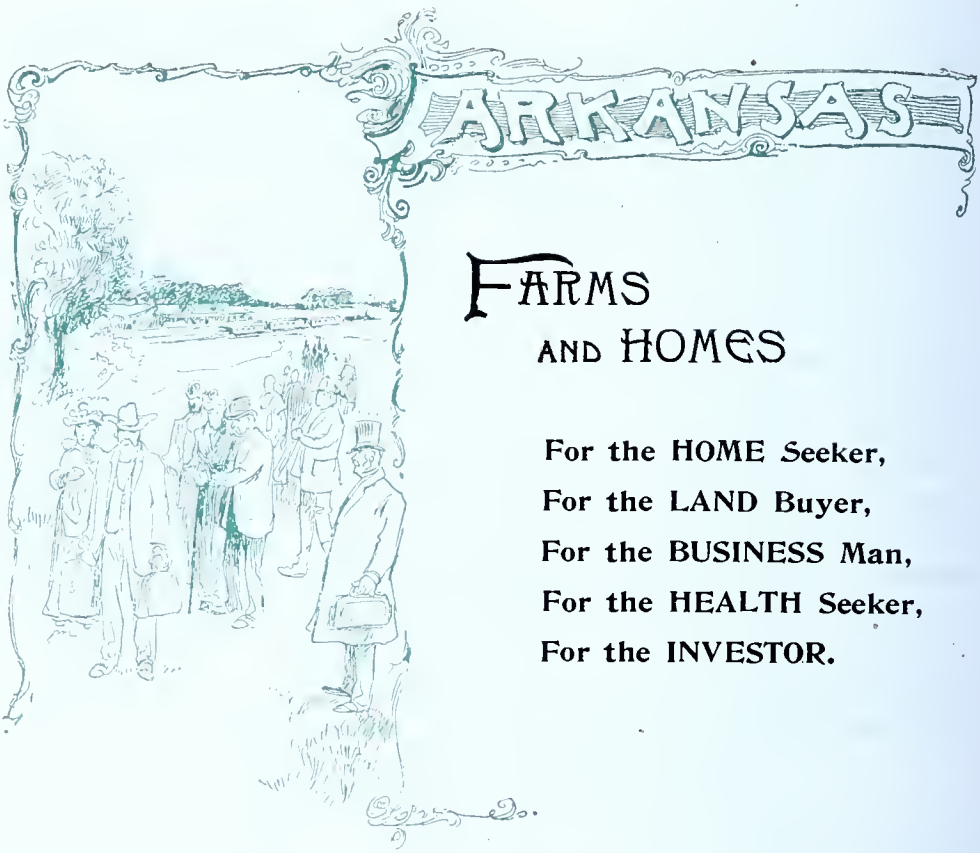
The constitution further provides, that if the owner of the homestead dies, it shall vest in the widow and minor children.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

A keen interest is evinced in the care of the unfortunate, and merciful provision for all deserving consideration has been made. The Blind Institute develops the sightless and fits them for the battle of life intellectually, industrially and socially. The Deaf and Dumb Institute is ably managed, and kind acts speak to those who are bereft of ever hearing the tender voice of parent or friend. The State Lunatic Asylum is controlled without irritating restraints, and many of these "solemn wrecks" are wooed back to reason's domain. All these institutions are liberally sustained by State aid.

TAXATION.

A wise man about to seek a new home will naturally be curious touching this impost on capital. Our taxation is light and guarded by constitutional limitations. The utmost limit for State purposes, 1 per cent; county, ½ of 1 per cent; city purposes, ½ of 1 per cent; for all special school tax, ½ of 1 per cent. All this is based upon *one-third of the true value of property.* The total indebtedness of the State is $4,767,895, of which a large portion is due to the school fund that is content with the interest. The amount owed to outside parties is very small, not exceeding $2,000,000.



United States Lands, and How to Obtain Them.

UNITED STATES land in this State cannot be purchased—only homesteaded. For further information, write the Register of the district in which you wish to locate.

Arkansas has over 4,000,000 acres of public lands subject to homestead entry. The greater proportion of these lands are fertile, and, as new lines of communication are opened up, will prove very valuable. Every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family or over 21 years of age, is entitled to one entry of 160 acres under the Homestead act. The leading provisions of such act are as follows:

A person desiring to enter a tract of land upon which he has not established a residence nor made improvements, must appear personally at the district land office and make his application before the Register and Receiver, after having seen the land.

He must then establish actual *bona fide* residence (in a house) upon the land within six months from date of entry, and must reside upon it continuously for five years.

The period of actual inhabitancy, improvement and cultivation required under the homestead law, is five years.

In case of the death of a homestead settler before making proof, the widow succeeds to the homestead right; but she must continue to cultivate the land until final proof is made and accepted.

In case of the death of both father and mother, the right and fee inure to the minor children, if any.

A homestead right can not be devised away from the widow and minor children.

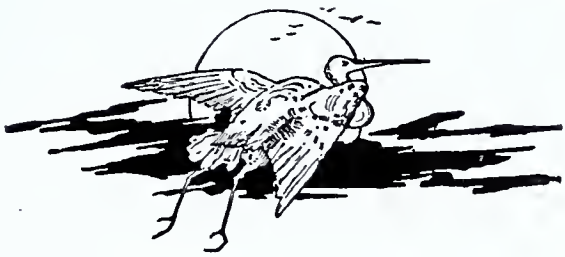
For entry purposes the State is divided into four districts, each embracing the following counties, each taking its name from postal town. A letter addressed to the Register will give full particulars.

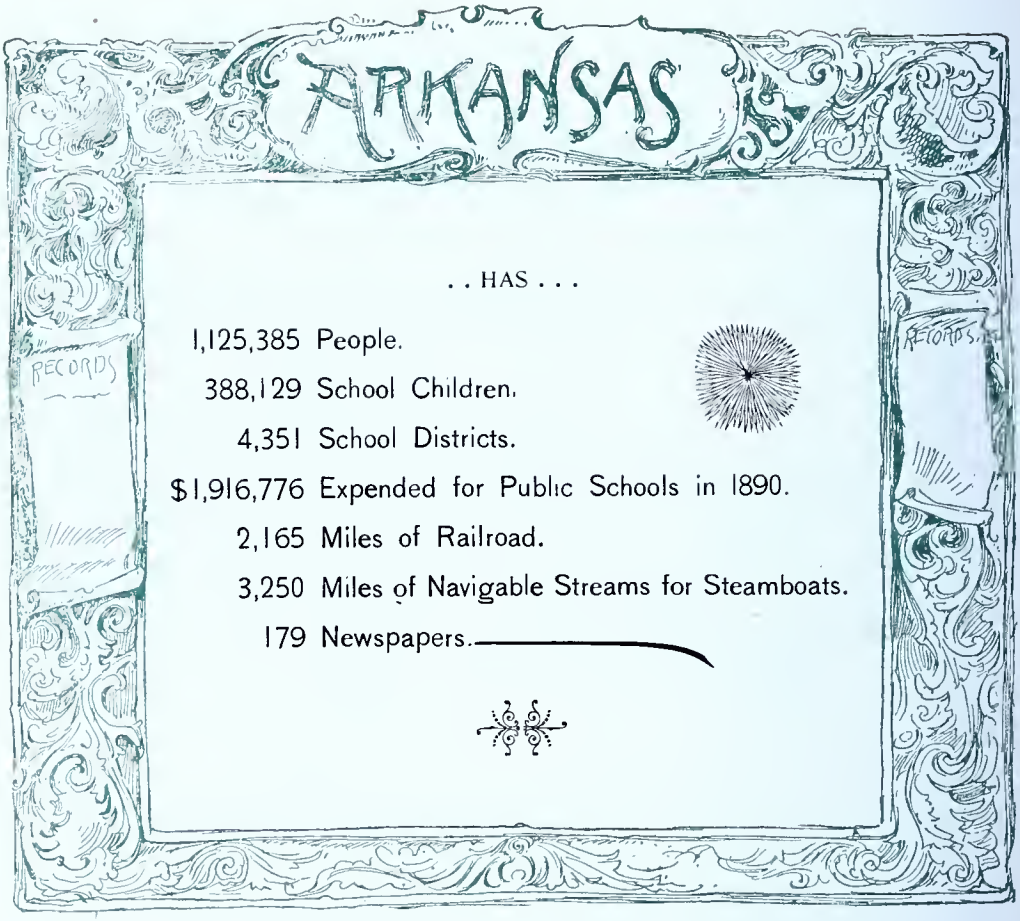
Little Rock District, Register, P. Raleigh, comprises the following counties, to-wit: Arkansas, Chicot, Clay, Cleburne, Cleveland, Conway, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Faulkner, Grant, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Sharp, St. Francis, Van Buren, White and Woodruff.

Harrison District, Register, C. M. Green, comprises the following counties, to-wit: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Fulton, Izard, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, Stone and Washington.

Camden District, Register, A. A. Tufts, comprises the following counties, to-wit: Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Columbia, Clark, Drew, Garland, Hot Spring (partly), Howard, Hempstead, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Sevier and Union.

Dardanelle District, Register, T. D. Bumgarner, comprises the following counties, to-wit: Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Perry, Pope, Scott, Sebastian and Yell.





Arkansas Invites the People of Every Land and Climate to Come, Investigate, and Make Their Home With Her.

ARKANSAS invites the farmer with a large family, who is now cramped up on a small farm in the older States, where land is so high that he cannot start his children off in the world as he would like to, and advises him to sell his high-priced farm, take the proceeds and buy better land, and enough of it for the whole family, in Arkansas; Arkansas invites the farmer who is tired of working five months in the year to barely raise enough to keep his cattle over the other seven months; Arkansas invites the farmer who is paying a tax rate of from three to five per cent to come where taxation is reasonable, where it does not amount to a short method of confiscation; Arkansas invites the young farmer just starting out in life to come where it will not take him ten years to make a start; Arkansas invites

the farmer who is impoverishing himself year after year to buy commercial manures to enable him to make a bare living on his worn-out place, and advises him to sell that place and come where he can, with the money he would spend in two years on his old place for manure, buy new fresh land, which will produce double the crops the old one could be made to produce after being manured; Arkansas invites the farm gardener who is doing fairly well where he is to come and investigate this field, and see if he can not do better; Arkansas invites the earnest, industrious, intelligent farm laborer to come and aid in building up the country while he is getting a start himself; Arkansas invites the mechanic with small means to come and start in such way, small or large, as his means will permit, in one of the rapidly improving counties, and grow up with it, sharing the prosperity to which his enterprise and industry have contributed; Arkansas invites the manufacturer who has had experience in the manufacture of furniture, wagons, carriages, plows, and other agricultural implements, soap, paper, wool, cotton, iron fencing, wire works, glass, crockery, stoves, willowware, chairs, etc., to come and investigate; Arkansas invites the intelligent capitalist to come and see if he cannot find here as great, if not greater, opportunities for safe investment than in any other State; Arkansas invites the expert miner and capitalist to come and view this land, so promising in mineral resources.

In short, Arkansas invites all earnest, honest, intelligent people everywhere, North, South, East or West, in Europe or America, regardless of political opinion or religious belief, and, while doing well for themselves, to aid in building up one of the worst belied States in the Union; a State as varied in topography, lay of land, character of soil, products, timber, waters and minerals, as the Union, of which it forms a part; a State where investigation results in astonishment; a State of which more hard tales, without a shadow even of foundation, have been told than any other; a State which invites and courts investigation, well knowing that the more there is known of it, its laws, its schools, its churches, its products, its lands and its minerals, the more it will be respected abroad and profited at home by the influx of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the capitalist.

Counties in which the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company have Lands, with the name of the County Seat and Railway Station in or Nearest the County.

COUNTY.	COUNTY SEAT.	Railway Station, or the Nearest Railroad Point on the St. L., I. M. & S. Ry.
MILLER	TEXARKANA	Texarkana, Mandeville and Homan.
LITTLE RIVER	RICHMOND	Homar and Fulton.
LAFAYETTE	LEWISVILLE	Fulton.
HEMPSTEAD	WASHINGTON	Fulton, Sheppard, Hope.
PIKE	MURFREESBOROUGH	Boughton, Hope.
HOWARD	CENTER POINT	Hope.
CLARK	ARKADELPHIA	Berne, Sayre, Whelen, Gurdon, Smithton, Curtis, Gum Springs, Arkadelphia, Daleville and Witherspoon.
OUACHITA	CAMDEN	Camden, Dowling, Chidester and Sayre.
DALLAS	PRINCETON	Gum Springs, Arkadelphia and Witherspoon.
NEVADA	PRESCOTT	Emmet, Prescott, Boughton, Sayre and Whelen.
HOT SPRING	MALVERN	Witherspoon, Donaldson, Etta, Malvern, Gifford and Traskwood.
GARLAND	HOT SPRINGS	Traskwood, Malvern.
GRANT	SHERIDAN	Traskwood, Benton.
SALINE	BENTON	Traskwood, Benton, Bryant, Alexander, Mabelvale.
PULASKI	LITTLE ROCK	Mabelvale, Ensign, Little Rock, Argenta, McAlmont, Jacksonville.
FAULKNER	CONWAY	Little Rock.
LONOKE	LONOKE	Holland, Cabot, Austin and Ward.
PRAIRIE	DES ARC	Beebe and Garner.
WHITE	SEARCY	Ward, Beebe, Higginson, Kensett, Judsonia, Bald Knob, Russell and Bradford.
CLEBURNE	HEBER	Kensett.
WOODRUFF	AUGUSTA	Augusta, Russell and Bradford.
JACKSON	JACKSONPORT	Bradford, Grand Glaise, Olyphant, Newport, Dias, Jacksonport, Paroquet, Campbell, Tuckerman, Swifton and Alicia.
INDEPENDENCE	BATESVILLE	Paroquet, Newark, Sulphur Rock, Moorefield, Batesville and Cushman.
POINSETT	HARRISBURG	Tuckerman, Swifton, White Hall, Harrisburg and Hatchie.
CRAIGHEAD	LAKE CITY	Alicia, Ridge, Nettleton and Brookland.
LAWRENCE	POWHATTAN & WALNUT RIDGE	Alicia, Minturn, Hoxie, Walnut Ridge, Murta, O'Kean and Delaplaine.
RANDOLPH	PONCAHONTAS	O'Kean and Walnut Ridge.
GREENE	PARAGOULD	Bethel, Paragould, Gaines, Cache, O'Kean and Delaplaine.
CLAY	CORNING AND BOYDSVILLE	Peach Orchard, Knobel, Black River, Corning and Moark.

Counties in which the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway Company have Lands, with the name of the County Seat and Railway Station in or Nearest the County.

COUNTY.	COUNTY SEAT.	Railway Station, or the Nearest Railroad Point on the L. R. & Ft. S. Ry.
PULASKI	LITTLE ROCK	Marche, Warren.
FAULKNER	CONWAY	Palarm, Mayflower, Gold Creek,
PERRY	PERRYVILLE	Conway, Morrillton.
CONWAY	MORRILLTON	Jamison, Plummerville, Morrillton, Blackville.
POPE	DOVER	Atkins, Potts Station, Russellville, London, Georgetown.
YELL	DARDANELLE & DANVILLE	Russellville.
JOHNSON	CLARKSVILLE	Berlin, Knoxville, Cabin Creek, Clarksville, Spadra, Hartman, Coal Hill.
LOGAN	PARIS	Spadra, Hartman, Altus, Russellville.
MADISON	HUNTSVILLE	Ozark, Clarksville.
FRANKLIN	OZARK	Altus, Ozark, Riverside, Mulberry.
CRAWFORD	VAN BUREN	Alma, Van Buren.
SEBASTIAN	FORT SMITH AND GREENWOOD	Fort Smith, Jennie Lind, Greenwood.

CONCLUSION.

TO this land of wonderful production—of varied products—with a climate unequaled on the continent, we invite the homeseeker, farmer, manufacturer, and capitalist, in full confidence that no better location can be found. Men of small means can here in a few years acquire a home such as would be impossible in the older parts of the country. The farmer can here grow the fruits, cereals and grasses of both North and South. The manufacturer who uses timber, minerals or textile fibres, will find them abundant, cheap, and of good quality. The capitalist can place his money in lands, timber or minerals that will surely bring him large returns without risk.

We ask the intending prospector to examine the belt of country described in this pamphlet, feeling assured it contains the desired location.

The Land Department of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railways will be pleased to furnish full particulars of any locality, and every assistance will be given the purchaser to select his lands with the least expense and trouble.

Write or call on G. A. A. DEANE, Land Commissioner, at Union Depot, *Little Rock*, *Arkansas*; or H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger Agent, Mo. Pacific R'y, *St. Louis*, *Mo.*

INFORMATION regarding the fruits and State of Arkansas will be furnished by H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Mo.,

OR

G. A. A. DEANE, Land Commissioner,
Little Rock, Ark.

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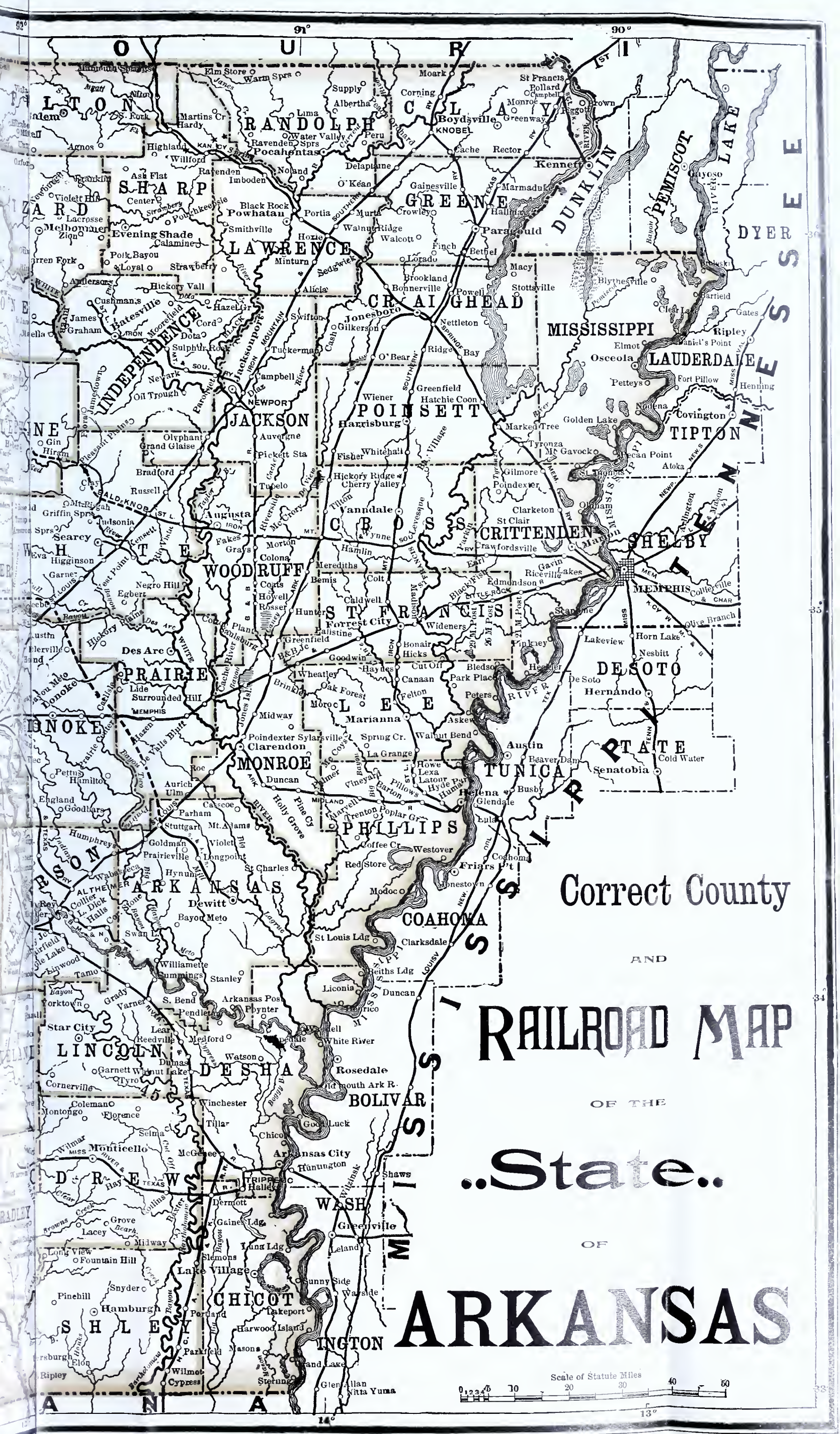
General Manager,

H. C. TOWNSEND,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longitude West from Greenwich
94°
93°
92°
17°
16°
15°
36
35
34
33
BENTON
CARROLL
BOONE
MARION
BAXTER
WASHINGTON
MADISON
NEWTON
SEARCY
STONE
CHEROKEE NATION
CRAWFORD
JOHNSON
FRANKLIN
POPE
VAN BUREN
CLEBURNE
SEBASTIAN
LOGAN
CONWAY
FAULKNER
YELL
PERRY
SCOTT
PULASKI
POLK
MONTGOMERY
GARLAND
SALINE
CHOCTAW NATION
HOT SPRING
GRANT
PIKE
HOWARD
SEVIER
CLARK
DALLAS
CLEVELAND
LITTLE RIVER
HEMPSTEAD
NEVADA
OUACHITA
CALHOUN
BRADLEY
MILLER
LAFAYETTE
COLUMBIA
UNION
TEXARKANA
MORRIS
CASS
LOUISIANA
Fort Smith
Van Buren
Bentonville
Berryville
Harrison
Yellville
Mountain Home
Fayetteville
Huntsville
Jasper
Marshall
Mountain View
Clarksville
Russellville
Morrillton
Conway
Paris
Greenwood
Danville
Perryville
Little Rock
Hot Springs
Malvern
Arkadelphia
Prescott
Texarkana
Lewisville
Magnolia
Camden
Eldorado
Hope
Dardanelle
Ozark
Ola
Dardanelle
Pine Bluff


Correct County
AND
RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
..State..
OF
ARKANSAS
Scale of Statute Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 30 40 50
91°
90°
92°
13°
14°
OUR
LITTLE RIVER
CLAY
RANDOLPH
SHARP
GREENE
DUNKLIN
PEMISCOT
LAKE
DYER
LAWRENCE
CRAIGHEAD
MISSISSIPPI
LAUDERDALE
TIPTON
INDEPENDENCE
JACKSON
POINSETT
CRITTENDEN
SHELBY
WOODRUFF
ST FRANCIS
PRAIRIE
DESOTO
MONROE
TUNICA
PHILLIPS
ARKANSAS
COAHOMA
LINCOLN
DESHA
BOLIVAR
WASHINGTON
CHICOT
ASHLEY
Memphis
Little Rock
Pocahontas
Batesville
Jonesboro
Paragould
Helena
Clarendon
Marianna
Forrest City
Arkansas City
Greenville
Lake Village
Monticello
Star City
Hernando
Senatobia
Clarksdale
Rosedale
Osceola
Blytheville
Marion
Wilmar
Dermott
Pine Bluff
Hot Springs
Fort Smith
Texarkana
Mississippi River
Arkansas River
White River
Red River
Ouachita River
Cache River
Bayou Meto
Bayou Bartholomew
Bayou Tensas
Bayou Macon
Bayou Vista
Bayou Cypress
Bayou Des Arc
Bayou Fourche
Bayou Nimrod
Bayou Pierre
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Bodcau
Bayou Dorcheat
Bayou Bonne Idee
Bayou Cocodrie
Bayou Boeuf
Bayou Cocodrie
Bayou Bonne Idee
Bayou Bodcau
Bayou Dorcheat
Bayou Pierre
Bayou Lafourche

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See following example for full explanation:

Forty acres sold March 1, 1893, at $3.00 per acre, one-fourth cash being paid down, balance to be paid in three equal annual payments, with six per cent annual interest.

PAYMENTS.	WHEN DUE.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.	TOTAL.
1st, or Cash,	March 1, 1893	$30.00	.....	$30.00
2d, Deferred,	" 1, 1894	30.00	$1.80	31.80
3d, "	" 1, 1895	30.00	3.60	33.60
4th, "	" 1, 1896	30.00	5.40	35.40

CASH PLAN.—We offer a discount of ten per cent from the price per acre to those who will pay in full for the land at the time of purchase. Thus, land at $3.00 per acre on credit terms can be bought for $2.70 per acre ALL CASH DOWN.

For further information, write

G. A. A. DEANE,
Land Commissioner,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

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